THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 5 00
" "	3 months,	15 00
" "	6 months,	25 00
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" "	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

CITY OF THEBES.

BY A TRAVELLER IN EGYPT.

Thebes must have been the greatest and most magnificent city in Egypt. Almost as old as the flood, situated in a fertile valley, where it expanded to a vast and splendid amphitheatre, and adorning both banks of the Nile, it was in extent, wealth and architectural glory, the flower and crown of ancient civilization. Nearly a thousand years before Christ, Homer sang of its hundred gates, and some of the sacred prophets speak of it as being "populous," or containing a "multitude." No one can visit its present unparallelled ruins or linger among the gorgeous mausoleums of its kings and princes, without being deeply impressed with a sense of the former vastness and grandeur, and the contrast suggested by the present tribes, a miserable representation only of Arab filth and squalidness is overwhelmingly powerful, and the imagination is continually struggling to restore and repeople the city, and look upon its splendors ere it was devastated by the Persian conqueror. But these mournful relics and its utter desolation teach most impressive lessons.

Thousands of years have rolled along,
And beheld empires in pride;
And witnessed scenes of crime and wrong,
Till men by nations died.

Thousand of summer suns have shone,
Till earth grew bright beneath their sway,
Since thou, untenanted and lone,
Wert rendered to decay.

Some of the mud cabins in the present village of Thebes are built among and upon the grand old ruins of the temple of Luxor. Magnificent columns, covered with hieroglyphics, and still standing in their original positions, are filled around and half covered with the accumulated dust and filth of ages, while some are entirely obscured by the wretched hovels that cluster about them, and can be seen only by entering these repulsive abodes, amid yelping curs, braying donkeys, cackling fowls and dirty Arabs. But as you look upon these old pillars of stone, exquisitely chiseled, wander through the halls that yet remain, and survey their vast gateways and colossal statues, you feel that they who built them were men of genius and power. One of the most beautiful objects here is an obelisk of red granite, more than three thousand years old, and yet its appearance and its hieroglyphics are still fresh and unimpaired.

A mile and a half north of Luxor are the ruins of the grandest temple in Egypt, if not in the world. It is impossible to describe it. It is the temple of Karnak. One must see it, or he will have no adequate idea of its astonishing magnitude and beauty. Such an array of gates, towers, columns, obelisks and statues, is a perfect marvel. Think of a temple, including its various halls and apartments, twelve hundred feet long, and about five hundred feet wide, its massive walls rising like palisades, and its immense pillars like forests with avenues leading to it from each point of the compass, along which, in some instances for miles, were ranged double rows of colossal sphinxes of gray, red and black granite.

The edifice is said to have occupied about 75 acres, it having been enlarged from time to time. In the grand hall there are still standing over 100 columns nine feet in diameter, and many of them 60 feet high. All are covered with various hieroglyphical sculptures and paintings, whose colors are still bright after the lapse of nearly forty centuries. In one place you see a group of Jews led captive by an Egyptian King. The characters interpreted agree with the Bible account of Shishak's victory over the King of Judah, a striking verification of the sacred record. Profound and various are one's reflections as he wanders amidst these sublime relics, fallen columns, broken obelisks and shattered sphinxes. What immense processions of people once marched along these avenues, gathered in these halls, and worshipped at the shrine of Ammon! What treasures have the votaries of idolatry lavished upon their gods.

Grand as are the temples of Luxor and Karnak, there were others on the opposite or West side of the river, well worthy of belonging to the city of a hundred gates. Passing some two miles over a fertile plain, once a part of Thebes, and you come first to the temple of Koorneh; farther on is the famous Memnonium; and still beyond is a cluster of temples called Medenet Haboo. I group all these together, though each deserves a separate description, for they are certainly grand old structures, rich in immense columns and various sculptures and paintings—buildings, "of which the very ruins are tremendous." In the last is a hall which was remodelled and used as a church by the early Christians. Here was a room set apart in a heathen temple for the worship of the true God. Here two disciples of Jesus once offered prayers in his name, and sang hymns to His praise.

On the border of the green vale or plain not far from the temples last alluded to, are two colossal statues, in a sitting posture, about sixty feet high; one of which, that on the right as you approach from the river, is the renowned Vocal Memnon. It is an immense figure of Remeses, and was reputed to give forth a musical sound at the rising of the sun. It was visited by emperors, philosophers and poets from a distance, being attracted by its fame. One of our Arab guides climbed up to a secluded spot near its head, where he struck a stone that had a faint and peculiar jingle. This may explain the old and wonderful vocal phenomenon. The statute by its side is nameless. Together they form striking objects on being approached from the river.

At the Memnonium there is still a larger statue of Remeses, once a single block of granite, but thrown down and broken into several pieces. If one marvels, as well he may, at the human power that made, transported, and set up such stupendous monuments, it is scarcely less a matter of wonder how those early invaders could so thoroughly shatter them.

SORGO DYE.—J. H. Kalb, writing to the Charleston *Courier* remarks: "I am a new hand at sorgho syrup, never having made any before this year; therefore I cannot say anything as to the manufacture of either sugar or syrup, but I have accidently made a discovery that may be of some value to the public. A few days ago I was boiling syrup, when I had one pot idle. I had water put in it, and sent to the field for a small armful of sorgho seed, just as it was cut off, and put it in the pot to see whether it would boil soft. To my great surprise, I found the water became very red, when a thought struck me that it might be used for dyeing, and I put a little wool in it. In about ten minutes I took it out, and found it to be of a beautiful brown color. Enclosed I send a sample, to let the public have the benefit of it, that other discoveries or experiments may be made."

Albert Gun was recently discharged for making false entries in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington city. His dismissal reads thus: "A Gunn discharged for making a false report."

A shrewd little fellow, who had begun to read Latin, astonished his master by the following treatment: "Vir, a man; gin, a trap,—Virgin, a man trap."

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864. [No. 153.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Bushels.	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	44
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	38
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout, 81 pounds.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 17th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

All Chiefs of Departments or Bureau and Superintendants of Government Works in North Carolina, who, in compliance with General Order, No. 77, A. & I. G. O., current series, forward to this office certified lists of men in their employ who are experts or whose services are indispensably necessary, will, upon forwarding the list, notify the parties so certified to that such certificates have been made. Enrolling officers will respect these notifications, and will not molest men holding them, pending revision of their details.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj't General.

October 17, 1864. 152—d4t.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
October 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 53.

I. The immediate attention of Enrolling Officers is called to General Orders, No. 77, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series which supercedes General Orders, No. 76. It is directed by the Department that the phrase "Artisans, Mechanics and persons of scientific skill" in paragraph I. shall be construed to embrace only such as are employed on Government works. Railroads are not considered as Government institutions.

II. It is further directed that parties in the employ of manufacturing establishments engaged in filling contracts with the Confederate and State Governments, shall not be molested.

III. It is unnecessary to repeat to Enrolling Officers the earnest injunction to carry out the provisions of this order with the untiring energy which its importance demands.

By order of Maj. McLEAN, acting Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Oct. 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.

The following will supersede General Orders No. 76, present series which are hereby revoked.

I. All details, heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the Camp of Instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service, except that men detailed and now actually employed as artizans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, and those detailed and now engaged in the manufacture, collection and forwarding of indispensable supplies for the army and navy, will be continued in their present employments until their respective details be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will immediately forward to the Generals of Reserves in the several States, lists of all detailed men in their employment in the said States, certifying in each case of a person between 18 and 45 years, those who are experts and absolutely indispensable for the public service, specifying the employment of each individual; and all detailed employees, who are between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not so certified, will be forthwith assigned to the army. A duplicate of the above lists will, at the same time be furnished to the Adjutant and Inspector General for the action of the Secretary of War.

III. All persons called out by these orders who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select Medical Boards at the Camps of Instruction.

IV. All men found fit for light duty, and who are unassigned, will at once report to the Camps of Instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

October 17, 1864. 152—d1w.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE
BY
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

On Wednesday, 19th of October, at 10 O'clock,

A LARGE LOT OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE from the North Carolina Railroad, consisting of Trunks, Valices and Boxes, with their contents.

2 Fine Milch Cows and Calves,
60 bushels Cotton Seed Meal,
Powder,
4 bags Tobacco,
4 4 Domestic,
No. 10 Cotton Cards, (Whitmore,)
1 large Iron Pot and Kettle, (copper still,)
A small lot Crockery.

Several articles will be added to above list by sale day.

October 17, 1864. 152—2t.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

THE 1ST PARAGRAPH OF GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17 is amended so as to read as follows:

Commanding Officers of each Brigade and Regiment of Militia, Attorney General, Solicitors of the several Circuits, County Commissioners appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," (one for each county,) all physicians over the age of thirty years, who are and for the last seven years have been in the actual and regular practice of their profession, (but the term physician does not apply to dentists) mail carriers, one editor, three printers and two mailing clerks for each daily newspaper, one editor and three printers to each semi-weekly newspaper, one editor and two printers to each weekly newspaper and one druggist to each drug store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county in which they reside is invaded by the enemy. *Provided*, in the case of the drug stores and newspaper establishments there is not that number of persons employed in said store or establishment liable duty in the Guard for Home Defence.

By order of Gov. Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct. 12, 1864. 148—3t.

Fayetteville Observer Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Democrat copy three times.

UPCHURCH SMITH AND OTHERS,
James H. Woods and wife Mary.

Petition for division of slaves. August Term, 1864.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James H. Woods and Mary his wife reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that this advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Weekly Raleigh Conservative, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.

October 17th, 1864. 27—w6w.

FOR SALE,

225 SACKS OF VIRGINIA SALT.
500 bunches Cotton Yarn. Address,
R. SCOTT,
150—d2tw1t. Greensboro', N. C.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 268, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 28th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM THE ADJUTANT and Inspector General's Office, are published for the information of all concerned. All men detailed from the army, who are fit for field service and not certified to, as required, will be immediately returned to their several commands:

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 26, 1864.

(Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 228.

XXV. All men detailed from the army now serving in Virginia, who are not pronounced unfit for field service by a Medical Examining Board and who are not certified by various Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureau as absolutely necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army, will be immediately returned to duty with their respective commands

By command of the Secretary of War.

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Oct. 1st, 1864.

(Extract)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 233.

1. The employees of Tax in kind service, are hereby excepted from the operations of Paragraph XXV, Special Orders No. 228, Adjutant and Inspector Generals Office, September 28, 1864.

These employees under the officers on this special duty are providing for the army, and must not be molested by Enrolling officers, or by commanders of Departments.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.

JNO. W. RIELLY,
Assistant Adjutant General,

By order of Lieutenant General HOLMES:

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

Oct. 13, 1864 149—d4tw2t.

Post Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1864

OFFICERS WHO HAVE STORES TO TURN OVER TO this Department for transportation, are hereby notified that under orders from General A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster General C. S. A., in his circular of Sept. 15th, 1864, instead of receipting as heretofore for the stores thus turned over, I will furnish them with Railroad receipts on Bills of Lading. Duplicate invoices of the Stores to be transported must accompany all applications for transportation.

Serg't Douglas Bell, Railroad Transportion Agent, will receive the Stores and invoices and return Railroad receipts for the same.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. & A. Q. M.

October 15, 1864. 151—6t.

N. C. VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for the further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay in the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day that they will be charged interest on their subscription and the company will proceed to collect by law.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
Sept 22 1864—131—d2w President.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
SEPTEMBER 24th, 1864

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIGADE are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. LEE, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
140—d2w. Brig. Gen. Commanding.

$500 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY, in Oxford, on the night of the 27th inst, BALDY KERSEY, a free negro, very bright color, and hair nearly straight, stout made, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 45 years old, impudent appearance and quick speech. Also, JOEL, a slave of T. B. Venable. Joel is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and rather spare built, though strong and likely, he is about 35 years of age. Kersey was sentenced at September term of Granville Superior Court to six months imprisonment, and there are still pending against him five indictments for larceny. Joel was committed for house-breaking and an attempt to commit rape.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of both, so that I get them again, or $250 for either. The belief is that they are making towards the eastern part of the State. I will also give $500 for the apprehension and delivery, with evidence sufficient to convict those or any one of those who assisted from the outside and broke the jail so as to release said prisoners.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff.

☞ Standard copy 3 weeks in Weekly.
October 4'6, 1864. 142—d1w&w3w.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
148 Adjutant General.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 12th, 1864. 97—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS.
For terms address
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d&w3w.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tml.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE OF CIRCULAR No. 45, CURRENT series, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1864. 134—1m.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C GATLIN,
138— Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst, granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
139 Adjutant General.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. I. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
149. FRANK I WILSON.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	30 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability; and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July, Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

135 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 18, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—On and after the 1st of October, subscription rates to the CONSERVATIVE will be as follows:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5
" " " three months,	15
" " " six months,	25
" " Weekly, six months	10

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

☞ A $100 bill of the old issue will pay for the Daily CONSERVATIVE six months.

☞ The office of the CONSERVATIVE has been removed to the building formerly occupied for that purpose, one door south of POMEROY'S Book Store, Fayetteville street.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. Our readers will have read the letter of Mr. Trenholm, the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the Commissioners of prices for the several States, published in our issue of yesterday. It contains some important facts and arguments which the capitalists of the country will do well to consider. His argument of course, is based upon the certainty of our success in obtaining our independence of the North, and maintaining it. Taking this for granted, the argument is sound and conclusive, that every man in the Confederacy who possesses any amount of surplus Confederate notes beyond what he needs for immediate use, should invest them in Confederate non-taxable bonds at 6 per cent. Moreover, it is of equal force, if we are subjugated. This he considers all important, both to the interests of the Government, to the interest of holders of Confederate notes, and especially to prevent Confederate bonds passing into the hands of foreigners. This latter reason is one of great moment. It is all important that the indebtedness of the Confederacy should be confined to our own people. So far we have been compelled to contend against our powerful foe single handed and alone, without foreign aid or sympathy. If the English or French have befriended us in the least, it has been for the pay in their hands—for benefits received from us or confidently expected. Let us still maintain the struggle without foreign aid, trusting in God and our own courage and arms, bearing all its pecuniary burdens to the fullest extent possible.

We understand Mr. Trenholm, however, as endorsing the present financial schemes of the Confederacy. We do not intend that our endorsement of his argument in the case above alluded to, shall be construed into an approval of the financial schemes of the Government. So far from it, we cannot conceive how the finances could have been worse managed. Starting out with a blunder, the legislation of Congress has only tended to make bad worse, and to embarass the Confederacy quite as much if not more so, than the encroachments of the enemy. The attempt to support a war by the issue of Treasury notes as a circulating medium, redeemable only upon the success and integrity of the cause, without taxation, without a dollar's worth of property as its basis, which we attempted to do for some time, was the surest possible way to render a large issue necessary, and to lessen public confidence in our ability to pay. If, as was suggested at an early day, the Government had borrowed money or pledged its faith for the purchase of cotton and tobacco, and proceeded at once to ship them, bringing back a portion of the returns in specie, the rest in such articles as we needed, immediately enforcing a judicious tax at the same time that its expenditures began, and had encouraged and sustained the banks in their legitimate business, prohibiting entirely the exchange of specie for the purchase of foreign goods, the case would have been vastly different. As it is, with embarassments all around us, with a financial policy eating as a cancer, we are content to leave it to the management of Mr. Trenholm, in whose financial ability we have great confidence, to get us out of the tangle; yet we are at a loss to conceive how it can be done through the agency of the people and the farmers, so long as gold rules the market, is the standard of value, and so long as Confederate notes are allowed to be put up in the shambles to jeopard their value every day against gold. To purify a stream the fountain must be made pure; but he would be considered a simpleton who would bring his filtering pans to the waters of the stream to purify them, while the fountain remains untouched.

The entire produce of the country as well as foreign products, will be brought to their true marketable value, so soon as the currency is known to possess intrinsic value. No idea or mere notion of the people—no patriotic purpose of the people to sell to the government at reduced prices, can effect the value of the currency with which the government offers to pay, unless the currency possesses intrinsic value in itself.—So long therefore as the government demands that articles shall be sold to it at specifically low prices, for pay in a currency of fictitious value, so long must farmers, merchants, artizans, laborers and all others having surplus products or labor of real value and necessity, put on to that surplus such a higher price for those products or labor, as the reduced price paid by the government compels them to do, in order to get full value for the whole crop or labor or goods sold. If this be so, is it not patent to every one, that every effort on the part of the government to obtain the products of the country at a less price than their marketable value, works oppression and ruin upon the people at home, thus depressing their spirits, discouraging their hopes, and lessening their affection for the government.

Why should the government demand produce or labor at a less price than its own citizens pay? Can any one show that it is more patriotic to sell a barrel of flour to the government at $30 than to a poor widow, a poor man or a soldiers' family, or in fact to any body who is a friend to the government? It is impossible. The credit of the government has been made by our unfortunate financial system to rest solely and alone upon the good opinion, confidence and ability of our people. If this be so, does not every one see, that just in proportion as the people at home are oppressed and discouraged, it operates adversely upon the government? If our people are beggared by high taxes and high prices, who is injured more by it than the government?

It is now well known, that so soon as the tithe law was enforced, every article in demand in the country went up at once one hundred per cent? Is it not patent to every man that every time the Commissioners of prices reduce the value of products sold to the government, that there is immediately a correspondent rise in the same articles sold to the people? Look at the recent reduction on the article of flour, which has been kept up all the time far beyond its proper value, directly by the interference of the government. With a fine crop of wheat just garnered, the low price which the government pays for it, compels the rise when sold to anybody else, and hence it is that although wheat is abundant in the country, and the government is paying a merely nominal value for it, flour has gone up all over the land to a price beyond the reach of almost every one.

The whole principle upon which the government is acting is wrong—grossly wrong. Congress attempts to control the laws of trade, by giving the country a fictitious currency, and then forcing the people to take it not at its value, but on its own terms. What more could a highway robber do? It is plead that necessity compels it. But it is a necessity which the Congress itself creates and persists in, to the damage of the cause and the country.

Why is it that the government does not go in to the market like its own citizens? The government is precisely as able to pay for any article it needs as its own citizens are, and no more. It should therefore be placed on the same footing. More anon.

THE STATE ELECTIONS in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, are reported to have gone for the Lincoln candidates by large majorities. This is what we expected; nor should we be surprised if those States go for Lincoln on the 8th November. Yet under ordinary circumstances, the State elections at the North have not always indicated with certainty the results of the Presidential election. We have given no encouragement to our readers to hope for a favorable change in the Northern feeling and sentiment, except upon the success of our arms. Whenever we have been successful for any length of time, the tone of public feeling in the North has always been favorable to peace, but our reverses have changed the current instantly. From this fact we have been sure that Lincoln's election was certain unless his armies were severely beaten. Hence the necessity for a united and vigorous effort to accomplish it. When we are successful then we should urge peace. Our authorities should not be slow at such times to indicate our anxiety for peace, by direct propositions; but when reverses come on let propositions of peace come from the enemy. We presume there is not a man, woman, or child in the Confederacy who does not prefer to take subjugation if we must, as a *dernier resort*, after all our energies are exhausted, than to submit by negotiation, while we have any means of resistance left us. To propose terms of peace while the enemy is triumphant, is only to declare our subjugation before we are ready to submit to it. For two years we have not been able to read in the Northern purpose and determination, anything but subjugation or annihilation, if they can. Let us show them it can't be done.

PRICES FALLING.—It is said that within a few days, the price of corn in Columbia, S. C., has declined from $25 to $12 a bushel. Beef, bacon, and other articles of prime necessity, have also declined considerably.

We also see it stated that corn is selling at Montgomery, Ala., at $3 50 per bushel, and yet corn sells in the Raleigh market at $20 per bushel. Why is this? We are certain it does not arise from any scarcity of the article in our State, for our crops are abundant. We were informed a few days ago by a farmer, that during the present year there has been a necessity for transporting corn from another State to feed the indigent families in his neighborhood, but that they can all be fed from one crib of the present crop. And what is true in one case is equally true in many others.

Reverdy Johnson has declared himself in favor of McClellan for the next Yankee President, in a letter of some length, expressing strong hope of his election, "in spite of office holders, contractors and administrative influence and power." His leading idea, or rather delusion, is the restoration of the Union.

"SOME PUMPKIN." We have been shown a pumpkin, grown by Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, weighing 98 lbs. It can be seen at the auction store of Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co.

M. Cronly, the well known auctioneer at Wilmington, a few days ago forwarded to the Mayor of Augusta, Ga., one thousand dollars for the relief of the soldiers in the hospitals of that place.

THE HOME GUARD of the 1st class are assembling at Goldsboro' in obedience to the call of the Adjutant General. Those from this County left on Saturday last.

The yellow fever still rages in Newbern, and several deaths have occurred from it in Wilmington and Charleston. The recent frosts, we trust, will check it in a short time.

For the Conservative.

A proposition has been made to the ladies of Raleigh to form themselves into a battalion, and offer their services to Gen. Lee as substitutes for the many of the sterner sex, who preferring the comforts of domestic life and the notes of the piano to the rigors of military duty and the roar of artillery, are strolling the streets or resting in them, piping their time away in self-satisfied indolence, generously leaving to their brave countrymen the glory which will cover them when they shall have by their manly and self-sacrificing bravery, secured the independence of our young and struggling Confederacy, or died in the effort.

Should the ladies accede to this proposition they will appoint a place of rendezvous to afford an opportunity to those for whom they are substitutes, to give them a cheering farewell, and receive in return, as a proof of the feeling with which they are regarded, a white feather.

FORWARD MARCH.

From the Macon Intelligencer.

THE POSITION IN GEORGIA.

The utmost secrecy has been maintained during several days past, concerning the movements of the ARMY OF TENNESSEE.—The Yankees also seem to be enveloped in a cloud that mysteriously hides them from our view. But this cannot remain much longer. They must make their appearance and either fight their way through our dense lines at points where we oppose them with great advantages of position, and against which their strength will be hurled only to be dissipated into fragments, certain destruction or capture, or they must escape by a quick flank march. Either method seems fraught with destruction. We do not think the enemy has sufficient numbers at the present time to successfully combat our army in its present condition, therefore, he is probably seeking an outlet of escape.—What with a very short supply of subsistence, and without the necessary material for a march, he will soon be placed in a most distressing condition, and with his weakened columns will make but feeble resistance to the harassing attacks that our forces persistently keep up and find his escape almost impossible, or retreat a most disastrous operation.

ATLANTA.

Whilst our army is thus managing the enemy in the mountains of North Georgia, arrangements are being perfected to occupy Atlanta by our forces, and very soon the means will be so applied that a strong and available force will occupy and securely hold that city henceforth. Already the work is rapidly progressing that will place the city in communication with the world again and make it a secure depot for us hereafter. In the plan now being pursued, the enemy are lost sight of completely, for the reason that they will not be in the way. The movements now in progress are sufficiently ample to march over the feeble opposition they may make as they will simply displace them and give the city into our possession again and then for a successful and decided movement on the enemy's rear and flanks.

From all quarters the means are coming. The clans are gathering. Not only from Georgia, but from Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, there is quietly accumulating a formidable power whose presence and efforts will prove an insurmountable barrier to any advances again of the enemy. Our army on the front will increase in strength and numbers by the addition of those whose places will be filled by fresh troops in the rear. The campaign will entirely clear the country South of the Tennessee river of the enemy. It will be a decided success.

The troops that are rendezvousing in large numbers at stated points in this State, are full of enthusiasm and spirit, and in a few days will be on the march for duty where they will be of great service to the army, and where they will do this State a service whose benefits are incalculable. The plans are working well, and in their certain success we see the utter discomfiture and total rout of the enemy. To assist to the desirable end, it is the duty of every man liable to duty, to come without delay, take his place, and make this campaign a brilliant and glorious ending of the war.

We do not think, in the intimations we have given, that there is anything contraband, or that can be advantageous to the enemy, for the reason that they are completely isolated from all communication with our lines and their own base.

From the Richmond Whig.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

CARTER'S STATION, Oct 9th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Whig:

The Federal forces, menacing this front, retired hastily on the 6th inst, in the direction of Knoxville, passing through Bull's Gap. Some three hundred remained at Kingsport a day or two, but were run away, and our forces are now in pursuit. The greatest confusion marked their retreat! They sent runners for miles on each side of the road, informing Union families that they must leave the country; that they did not anticipate returning again until Grant captured Richmond and Petersburg!

Many rumors were in circulation in their camps as to Hood's and Forrest's movements in the rear of Sherman. John Netherland, one of the leading Union men of the State, told his friends in Rogersville, that the Federal authorities would evacuate East Tennessee unless their success was complete in Virginia, and Sherman could hold Atlanta. The leading Union men of the country are gloomy and despondent under the movement of our troops in Georgia.

The meeting of the Commissioners for the United States authorities in this Department for the exchange of non-combatants, and, if possible, to mitigate the sufferings incident to the course formerly pursued towards such characters, has resulted in no understanding as to the course to be pursued. The United States Commissioners refused to come to any agreement whatever, thus leaving the way open for wholesale arrests. Thus are left our friends to suffer.

This department, embracing the country from Chattanooga to Dalton, thence up to the North Carolina line to Morgantown, north to Taylorsville and Jonesville, Va., and the Cumberland range, is but a slaughter pen for the murder of innocent and inoffensive citizens. Mexico never presented a darker or bloodier picture. The sacrilegious Brownlow keeps up the flame and spirit of blood and rapine.—Sherman defeated, and their reign is over.

The cars resumed their usual trips to this place to day. The damage done the Zollicoffer bridge did not amount to much. The enemy were too badly scared to burn it down. The bridge at this place is nearly entirely destroyed, and it will require some time to repair it.

The assignment of Major General Breckinridge to the command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee is a source of no small gratification to the people as well as the army.

General Echols leaves the Department with the warmest sentiment of good feeling of its people and soldiers. He endeavored to do his duty, and so far has given universal satisfaction. When he assumed command of this department it was but a half armed mob, but in a few days he reduced it to discipline and restored confidence between the people and the Government. BIRD.

P. S. Scouts between Kingsport and Cumberland Gap, captured a dispatch—or rather at Knoxville—on the 1st instant, from Schofield to Burbridge, ordering him to "come at once with all speed to Knoxville, as Forest was in middle Tennessee, and he must be checked."

The dispatch is one of considerable importance.—Forest will be through with his mission in Sherman's rear long before Burbridge can get there.

BIRD.

SNOW.—A snow, three inches deep, fell at Wytheville, Va., on the night of the 8th inst.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

NORTHERN NEWS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA AND OHIO ELECTIONS.

The New York *Times* has the following in relation to the State elections of last Tuesday:

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, resulted in glorious triumphs for the Union cause. In Pennsylvania the majority will be fully equal to that of last year, to which will be added the soldiers' vote, bringing it up to thirty-five thousand at least. We also gain five members of Congress, making the delegation stand seventeen Union and seven copperheads. In Ohio the majority on the home vote is estimated at forty thousand in the State and the Congressional delegation will probably stand sixteen Union to three Copperheads, as now. Indiana gloriously redeemed herself, electing Governor Morton by over twenty thousand majority, and gaining at least two Union members of Congress, making the delegation stand six Union to five Copperheads, instead of four to seven, as now. Glory enough for one day! All hail! gallant trio of Free States!

WAR NEWS.

There is little war news in the Yankee papers, everything being made to give way to the election. The *Times* gives the following brief summary:

The elections returns last evening occupied the telegraph to the exclusion of all other news; and the only intelligence from our armies is that received during the afternoon. From the West we learn that the rebel demonstrations in Jefferson City on the 7th, was merely to occupy attention, while the main body of the enemy crossed the Osage river. After feeling our fortifications, and finding them strong they passed Westward during the night. They are said to be 20,000 strong, with about sixteen cannon. Gen. Pleasanton arrived on the 9th, and assumed command, and followed the rebels the same day at the head of about 8,000 cavalry. At last accounts he was skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard.

There is no intelligence from other points of the theatre of war.

SHERMAN'S REPORT OF THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

The *Times* contains the following telegraphic dispatch from Washington.

Gen Sherman's official report of the Atlanta campaign is published in the official Army and Navy *Gazette*, of this week. It is dated September 15, and fills twenty columns of that paper. He estimates the enemy's strength to have been between forty-five thousand and fifty thousand infantry and artillery, and ten thousand cavalry. Gen. Sherman says that he maintained about the same strength during the campaign; the number of men joining from furlough and hospitals about compensating for loss in battle and from sickness.

The report is composed in Gen. Sherman's terse and trenchant style, and forms a most interesting history of perhaps the most brilliant and complete campaign of the war. He terminates his recital with the following deserved tribute to his subordinate commands:

"My three armies in the field were commanded by able officers, my equals in rank and experience—Maj Gens. Geo. H. Thomas, J. M. Schofield, O. O. Howard. With such command I had only to indicate the object desired, and they accomplished it. I cannot over-estimate their services to the country; and must express my deep and heartfelt thanks that, coming together from different fields, with different interests, they have cooperated with a harmony that has been productive of the greatest amount of success and good feelings. A more harmonious army does not exist."

GOLD.

The *Times* quotes gold on the 11th, as opening at 200, and closing at 205½.

From the New York Herald's Harper's Ferry Correspondence.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Oct. 10, 1864.

General Sheridan's army has fallen back to Strasburg, and is now occupying intrenched positions at that point.

A portion of the cavalry corps, however, is at Front Royal, holding the Luray valley.

Communication between Alexandria and Strasburg is not yet effected by railroad but trains are expected to run through in a few days.

The late cold weather has caused considerable suffering in the army, as it came so unexpectedly but few were prepared for it. The snow fell to the depth of three inches at Cumberland, Md., on Saturday, the 8th inst.

Captain Russel, Inspector General of the Third cavalry division, who was severely wounded in the Luray valley, has since died. He was a very active and efficient officer.

Lieut. McMasters, of the Second United States cavalry, who was captured by Mosby's guerillas a short time since and reported killed, is now in a fair way to recover. His wounds at first were supposed to be mortal. He is now at Winchester, in a private house.

WHAT THE YANKEES SAY OF FORREST.

The subjoined paragraph is the latest news which the *Herald* contains relative to the movements of Forrest.

General Forrest, notwithstanding Rousseau had him at one time pretty closely penned on the Tennessee river, finally succeeded, on last Thursday, in making his way across, near Florence, Alabama, and retreating southward.

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.—Since our last report the enemy has fired 75 shells at the city and 35 at Fort Sumter.

There is nothing specially new in the aspect of affairs at Morris Island or in the enemy's fleet. A steamer took a regiment of soldiers from Morris Island yesterday morning and steamed northward.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Grant's immense capture of prisoners at Vicksburg dwindles greatly, now that the necessity of lying about it has ceased. He claimed, if we recollect rightly, to have taken 26,000; a New Orleans paper says, "at Vicksburg we paroled about seven thousand rebels."—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

YANKEE PRISONERS.—It was reported a few days ago that the Yankee prisoners confined at this place were to be sent South. We understand that the order has been countermanded; and they will be kept here until further orders. They will probably winter here.—*Danville Appeal.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Kaolin Works, Edgefield District, South Carolina, and six miles from Augusta, Ga., were burned on the night of the 13th. Loss $200,000; insured for $25,000.

A NEW CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.—There will be a new camp of Instruction established in the vicinity of this place at an early day, or Camp Vance will be moved here. The object is to avoid the delay, expense and trouble of sending men to Raleigh and then sending them back here to pass on to Richmond and Petersburg. The necessity of putting it here, is to be sincerely regretted,—*Greensboro' Citizen.*

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.

The following official despatch was received at the War Department by Hon. J. A Seddon:

On the 14th Col. Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Duffield's and destroyed a mail train, consisting of locomotive, and ten cars, securing twenty prisoners and fifteen horses. Among the prisoners were two Yankee paymasters with 168,000 dollars government funds.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

The following orders appear in the Richmond papers:

ADJ'T & INSP'T GEN'LS OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81.

I Generals commanding Reserves in the several States, will, without delay, select and send officers, one to each Congressional District, empowered to summon, and, after inspecton, forward to the camps of Instruction, all persons holding certificates of permanent disability, and such persons assigned to light duty, as in his judgment appear likely to be adjudged qualified for service. All such as may, upon examination, be pronounced by select Medical Boards so qualified, will be assigned to duty in the field.

The inspectors of conscription may be charged with this additional duty in the absence of other suitable officers.

By order S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

ADJ'T AND INSH'R GENL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 13, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 81.

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II. Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 77, (current series,) is amended by the insertion of "in the service of the Government" between the words "employed" and "as artizans," &c. By order,

(Signed) S. COOPER, A. & I. Gen'l.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES AT THE NORTH.—The New York *Herald*, of the 5th inst., says:

We are on the eve of a crisis worse than that of 1837. Those who suffer will receive little sympathy, for the whole country will be benefited by their losses, just as they have grown rich upon the sufferings of the country. From the price of a theatre ticket to the rent of a dwelling house, everything must come down. The storm is on the eve of bursting in Wall street, and will soon rage like a tempest over the length and breadth of the land.

HON JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.—This gentleman, who has been recently engaged at Niagara in making peace overtures to the peace men of the North, after escaping the perils of a wreck of the blockader, upon which he came to Wilmington, is now in Richmond, loking none the worse for his trip.

A Scotch blacksmith being asked the meaning of metaphysics, explained as follows: "When a party that listens disna ken what the party who speaks means, and the party who speaks disna ken what he means himself—that is metaphysics."

The Milledgeville *Union* says, the furloughed Militia return to their commands the present week, and will rendezvous at Macon.

Cousin Ophelia says of the Southern girls: "Whate'er regard they have for Yankee beaux, they've Beauregard for all their Yankee foes."

Queen Victoria has appointed a commissioner with instructions to consider the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

MARRIED:

On the evening of the 4th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. C. Alexander, Mr. R. H. Murphy, to Miss Priscilla, daughter of John R. Bannerman, Esq.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., of congestive fever, contracted in camp, Mr. Jos. J. Leslie, formerly of Washington, N. C., but for the last ten years a resident of this town.

Suddenly, at Camp Lamb, (Senior Reserves) on Saturday, the 8th inst., Mr. Wm. Keith, a citizen of Kaintuck District, New Hanover county, aged about 49 years.

At High Point, on the 6th Oct., 1864, Mrs. Mary F. Blackledge, consort of the late Hon. William S. Blackledge, of Newbern, N. C., aged 66 years 11 months and 8 days.

At Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 27th of September, 1864, in the 43d year of his age, Capt. John W. Galloway, sr., of the Coast Guard.

Near Sunsbury, Gates county, N. C., on the 1st inst., Isaac R. Hunter, Esq., Sheriff of Gates county, aged about 37 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES!

On Wednesday, 19th, at 10 o'clock,

BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

In addition to the articles advertised:

1 FINE BROOD MARE,
1 New Buggy,
1 New 1 Horse Wagon,
No 1 Dry Cow.

Oct. 18, 1864. 153—1t.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE T. C. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,
October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

Chief Enrolling Office,

2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Wilson, Oct. 7th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18,

1. The Examining Board of this District having appointed the annexed times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the different counties of this district. Enrolling Officers are directed to assemble all parties between the ages of (17) seventeen and (50) at their respective county seats at the appointed times for this purpose.

II. Persons whose exemptions are not affected by their physical condition, are excused from attendance on the appointed days. But persons who have been detailed for any purpose; or who are now at home pending action upon their applications; or who have been recommended, or assigned to light duty in any and all of the departments of the government are required to be present, if not absent at camp.

Kinston, Lenoir county, Thursday Oct. 20th, 1864.
Snow Hill Green county, Saturday, October 22, 1864.
Greenville, Pitt county, Monday, October 24, 1864
Tarboro', Edgecombe county, Wednesday and Thursday, October 26th and 27th, 1864.
Halifax, Halifax county, Friday and Saturday, October, 28th and 29th, 1864.
Wilson, Wilson county, Monday October 31st, 1864.

JNO. M LITTLE,
153—3t. Capt and En. Officer.

NOTICE!

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENERAL Assembly at its next Session for an amendment to the Charter of the Drakesville Iron Company.

October 17th, 1864. 27—wlt.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE H. D. CABINESS, of Cleaveland County, as a Candidate for Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

October 14, 1864. 27—w5t*.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY—SUPERIOR COURT of Law, Fall Term, 1864.

Sarah E. Mitchell vs. Wm. J. Hodge.
Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant has removed from the county, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Conservative for six weeks, for the defendant to appear and replevy and plead at the next Term of this Court or judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, JAS. B. CHERRY,
Raleigh, Sept 21—23—w6w S. C. C.